THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— *Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 27, 1839. | NO. XXVIII OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1018.)

Salisbury Female Academy.

The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy

INFORM the public, that this Institution will be opened on Monday, the 14th of October next. It is their intention to place this Seminary on a permanent and respectable basis; and no care will be wanting on their part, to render it, in every respect, worthy of the confidence of the friends of education, morality and religion, who seek for their daughters a place where intellectual and moral culture combined, will prepare them to occupy with usefulness and dignity, the sphere to which they may be called.

They are now making all suitable efforts to secure for Teachers, a Gentleman and Lady of high qualifications. Meanwhile, they have engaged Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young Lady, in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation, they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught music in this, and other Seminaries, with entire satisfaction. As soon as the other Teachers are obtained, Miss BAKER will again devote herself exclusively to the musical department.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For beginners per session of 5 months,	$8 00
For the Rudiments with Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
The above, with the higher branches in Literary Department,	12 50
Music on the Piano or Guitar	25 00
Painting,	10 00

Ornamental Needle-work, and the making of wax flowers will be also taught, if desired, at $5 each.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839. tf

GREAT Western Stage LINE.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that the GREAT WESTERN tri-weekly Stage Line from Salisbury via the Catawba Springs, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, to Ashville, N. C. will commence running on the 3rd instant.

Departs from Salisbury, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 o'clock, A. M., arrives at Ashville on next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Ashville for Salisbury, at 5 o'clock, A. M., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, arrive at Salisbury next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.

This Line for SPEED, GOOD DRIVERS, TEAMS, and COACHES cannot be surpassed by any line in the State. It connects with the DAILY LINE at Salisbury for the North, and at Ashville with the line to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C. for the West will find this the nearest Route by 20 miles, and decidedly the cheapest.—And for fine roads, romantic scenery, particularly the Gap over the Blue Ridge, it is not excelled by any other in N. C.

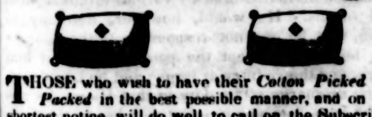
A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1839. tf

N. B. This Line, intersects the Line at Lincolnton for Greenville, S. C., via Spartanburg, and the Limestone Springs. A. B. & R. W. L.

☞ The North Carolina Standard, and Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus, will insert the above advertisement weekly for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office.

Cotton Picking.



THOSE who wish to have their *Cotton Picked* and *Packed* in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

GIN

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation,) 4 miles north west of Salisbury,—and is in excellent order, for receiving, *PICKING* and *PACKING COTTON.*

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.

R. N. CRAIGE.

November 29, 1839. tf

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

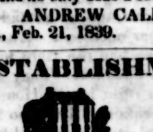
his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,



IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

FEMALE SCHOOL IN HILLSBOROUGH.

THE Spring Session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL'S school for Young Ladies, will open on Monday, the 6th of January.

The course of study embraces all the branches of a good English education, the Latin and French languages.

Parents and Guardians are referred for particulars to either of the following gentlemen:

Hon. F. NASH, Dr. JAS. WEBB, JNO. W. NORWOOD, } Hillsborough.
Hon. W. P. MANGUM, Orange.
Rev. D. LACY, Raleigh.
Rev. F. NASH, Lincoln.

Board can be had in the most respectable families, and parents wishing to place their daughters at school, can hear of boarding houses on application to us.

Music, Drawing and Painting will be taught by a well qualified and experienced teacher.

Terms as heretofore.

English studies, .	$17 50
Latin, . . .	10 00
French, . . .	15 00
Music, . . .	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	15 00

December 6, 1839. 4t.

LEATHER, Boots, & Shoes. THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD inform the public, that they still carry on the *Tanning Business*, and in connection with it, the BOOT and SHOE MAKING at their Tan Yard, on the 2nd Square, East of the Court-House; where they have on hand a quantity of excellent Sole-Leather and Skirting, Harness, Bridle, and Upper Leather, Covering Leather for Coach-makers, and Horse Collars.—Also a large supply of BOOTS, of first and second quality; Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES, of a superior quality; and a large stock of coarse Shoes, of a superior quality.

As we have procured first rate workmen, we have no hesitation in warranting our work to be as well done as any in the State, which we will sell low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual dealers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Also, a first rate pair of *Boot Trees*, and a sett of second handed *Lasts* for sale.

BROWN & CHAMBERS.

N. B. Hides will be taken in exchange for work done in the above business. B. & C.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839. 15t.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHAKELL, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons*, and *Vests*, of good

Goods,

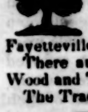
well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Heath Tract.



THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to *farming*. It has on it a an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for *Gold*, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very *rich ore* extracted from them.

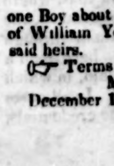
The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

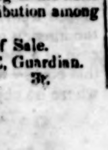
Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. H. HEATH.

Feb. 21, 1839. tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.





WILL be sold, on the 1st day of January, 1840, at the Store of Thomas & Jas. Cowan, Wood Grove, Rowan county, three negroes, one old

MAN AND WOMAN,

one Boy about sixteen years old, belonging to the heirs of William Young, dec'd., sold for distribution among said heirs.

☞ Terms made known on the day of Sale.

MATTHEW L. STEELE, Guardian.

December 13, 1839. 3t.

DENTISTRY.

W. A. M'CORMICK, M. D. SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has taken an office at the Mansion Hotel, for the purpose of practising DENTAL SURGERY, in all its various branches, on the most improved and scientific principles, viz. *Scaling, Plugging, Extracting, Inserting Teeth on Pivot, Gold Spring, Plate, &c.*

He is a regular graduate of Medicine, and hopes by attention and assiduity in the line of his profession, to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. He is in possession of a material, not only innocent and easily applied, but far superior to any thing that ever yet has been discovered for *Plugging*, particularly in large cavities where the nerve is exposed and tooth otherwise much diseased, and would particularly recommend it to all before having their teeth extracted, which otherwise might be saved by having them plugged.

P. S. Ladies waited on at their private residence.

December 20, 1839. 2t.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is, respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

Lost.

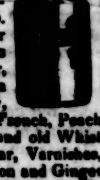
A FINE GOLD WATCH, valued at $175, the property of the Subscriber, and taken from John Moss' Hotel in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Saturday, the 23rd of November, out of the room first in the range of offices south of the Hotel. *Description*—Gold face, entirely figured, with unusually small gold hands, near the points of which there are small round holes, opens and winds on the back. Attached to which, when lost, was a pink Guard Chain, made of braid, with a Gold Key with steel pipe, ten extra jewels—the number not recollected. Any person finding said Watch, and lodging it at Concord, Salisbury, Charlotte, Lincolnton, or any of the neighboring villages, will be liberally rewarded for the same.

B. M. EDNEY.

December 13, 1839. 4t.

STILL LATER THAN EVER.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.



Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Tobacco, Sp. Starch, Soaps, Perfumeries, Paste and Wrapping Paper, Paper and Paints, Snuffs, Paints, Oils, Cigars, Candles, Rice, Brushes, Boards, Fine Letter Quills, Ink, Drawing Paper and Paints, Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, Sherry, Champagne, Muscat and Claret Wines, French, Peach and Apple Brandy, Gin, Monongahela and old Whiskey, Jamaica and N. E. Rum, Loaf Sugar, Varnishes, Sand Paper, Glass Ware, Bottles, Lemon and Ginger Syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Casks, Pocket Books and Maps, Pipe, Iron and Composition Mortars, and Pestles, Candle Wick, Blacking, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, Shop, Beckwith's, Peters', Moffat's, Evans', Brandreth's, Phelps' Pills, Houck's and Swaim's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's Cough Drops, Snuff Boxes, Spices, Pepper Sauce, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Back Gammon Boards, Matches, Balm of Columbia for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, Swaim's Vermifuge, and a thousand other articles just received and for sale cheap at the Apothecary sign, by

C. B. & C. K. W.

Salisbury, June 7, 1839. tf

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 16, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swmap.
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek
" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,353, lying on Lick creek.
" 12—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HIELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. tf.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

ROLL OF MEMBERS,

SENATE.

The figures in this table indicate the expiration of the several terms of service.

MAINE.			
John Ruggles,	1841	Reul Williams,	1843
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Henry Hubbard,	1841	Franklin Pierce,	1843
VERMONT.			
Samuel Prentiss,	1843	Sam'l. S. Phelps,	1845
MASSACHUSETTS.			
John Davis,	1841	Dan'l. Webster,	1845
RHODE ISLAND.			
Nehr. R. Knight,	1841	Nathan F. Dixon,	1845
CONNECTICUT.			
Perry Smith,	1843	Thaddeus Betts.	1845
NEW YORK.			
Silas Wright,	1843	[Vacancy.]	
NEW JERSEY.			
Garrett D. Wall,	1843	S. L. Southard,	1845
PENNSYLVANIA.			
James Buchanan,	1843	[Vacancy.]	
DELAWARE.			
Thos. Clayton,	1841	[Vacancy.]	
MARYLAND.			
Wm. D. Merrick,	1845	John S. Spence,	1843
VIRGINIA.			
Wm. H. Roane,	1841	[Vacancy.]	
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Bedford Brown,	1841	Robert Strange,	1843
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
John C. Calhoun,	1841	Wm. C. Preston,	1843
GEORGIA.			
Wilson Lumpkin,	1841	Alfred Cuthbert,	1843
ALABAMA.			
Wm. R. King,	1841	Clement C. Clay,	1843
MISSISSIPPI.			
R. J. Walker,	1841	John Henderson,	1845
LOUISIANA.			
R. C. Nicholas,	1841	Alex. Mouton,	1843
TENNESSEE.			
Hugh L. White,	1841	Felix Grundy,	1845
KENTUCKY.			
J. J. Crittenden,	1841	Henry Clay,	1843
OHIO.			
Wm. Allen,	1843	Benj. Tappan,	1845
INDIANA.			
Oliver H. Smith,	1843	Albert S. White,	1845
ILLINOIS.			
J. M. Robinson,	1841	R. M. Young,	1848
MISSOURI.			
Lewis F. Linn,	1843	T. H. Benton,	1845
MICHIGAN.			
John Norvell,	1841	[Vacancy.]	
ARKANSAS.			
Wm. S. Fulton,	1841	A. H. Sevier,	1845.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.

Nathan Clifford, Virgil D. Parris,
Albert Smith, Hugh J. Anderson,
Benjamin Randall, Joshua A. Lowell,
George Evans, Thomas Davee.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Chosen by General Ticket.

Tristram Shaw, Edmund Burke,
Ira A. Eastman, Jared W. Williams.
Charles G. Atherton,

CONNECTICUT.

Joseph Trumbull, Thos. B. Osborne,
Wm. L. Storrs, Truman Smith,
Thos. W. Williams, John H. Brockway.

VERMONT.

Hiland Hall, John Smith,
William Slade, Isaac Fletcher.
Horace Everett,

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abbott Lawrence, George N. Briggs,
Leverett Saltonstall, Wm. B. Calhoun,
Caleb Cushman, Wm. S. Hastings,
William Parmenter, Henry Williams,
Levi Lincoln, John Reed,
[Vacancy,] John Quincy Adams.

RHODE ISLAND.
Chosen by General Ticket.

Joseph L. Tillinghast, Robert B. Cranston.

NEW YORK.

Thoms B. Jackson, John G. Floyd,
James de la Montayne, David P. Brewster,
Ogden Hoffman, Thomas C. Crittenden,
Edward Curtis, John H. Prentiss,
Moses H. Grinnell, Judson Allen,
James Monroe, John C. Clark, (a)
Goveneur Kemble, S. B. Leonard,
Charles Johnson, Amasa Dana,
Nathaniel Jones, Edward Rogers,
Rufus Palen, Nehemiah H. Earl,
Aaron Vanderpoel, Christopher Morgan,
John Ely, Theron R. Strong,
Hiram P. Hunt, Francis P. Granger,
Daniel D. Barnard, Meredith Mallory,
Anson Brown, Thomas Kempshall,
David Russell, Seth M. Gates,
Augustus C. Hand, Luther C. Peck,
John Fine, Richard P. Marvin,
Peter J. Wagoner, Millard Fillmore,
Andrew W. Doig, Charles F. Mitchell,

(a) Mr. Clark was elected as a Conservative; but he will, we have no doubt, support the Federal party for a time as zealously as any of its members.

NEW JERSEY.

Elected by the People, and returned and certified by the Judges of the Election and the Secretary of State.

Philemon Dickerson, Joseph Kille,
Daniel B. Ryall, Peter D. Vroom,
Wm. R Cooper Joseph F. Randolph.

Minority Whig ticket commissioned by the Governor of New Jersey.

John B. Aycrigg, Joseph F. Randolph,
John P. B. Maxwell, Charles C. Stratton,
Wm. Halstead, Thomas Jones Yorke.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lemuel Paynter, James Cooper,
John Sergeant, Wm. S. Ramsey,
Geo. W. Tolland, George McCulloh,
Charles J. Ingersoll, (b.) David Petrikin,
Edward Davies, Robert H. Hammond,
Francis James, Samuel W. Morris,
John Edwards, Charles Ogle,
Joseph Fornance, Albert G. Marchand,
John Davis, Enos Hook,
David D. Wagener, Isaac Leet,
Peter Newhard, Richard Biddle,
George M. Keim, William Beatty,
William Simonton, Thomas Henry,
James Gerry, John Galbraith.

(b.) Mr. Ingersoll has the certificate of the "return judges" that he is elected; but the Hon. C. Nayler had a majority of the votes polled in this district. The judges rejected the whole of the votes given in the Northern Liberties, where Mr. Naylor received several hundred majority, on account of the frauds committed there.

DELAWARE.

Thomas Robinson.

MARYLAND.

John Dennis, Solomon Hillen, jr.
Philip F. Thomas, William Cost Johnson,
J. T. H. Worthington, Francis Thomas,
James Carroll, Daniel Jenifer.

VIRGINIA.

Henry A. Wise, Walter Coles,
Joel Holleyman, James Garland, (Cons.)
Francis E. Rives, James L. Coggins,
John M. Botts, William Lucas,
R. M. T. Hunter, (c) G. B. Samuel,
John Talliaferro, Robert Craig,
Charles F. Mercer, G. W. Hopkins, (Cons.)
Linn Banks, Andrew Bierne,
George C. Dromgoole, Joseph Johnson,
John W. Jones, Lewis Steenrod.
John T. Hill,

(c) Mr. Hunter does not profess to belong to *any party*. He supported, during the last session of Congress, most of the leading measures of the Democratic party. One of the ablest speeches in support of the "Independent Treasury Bill" was made by him. Mr. H. does not concur with the great body of the Whig party in their political principles, nor in support of the leading men whom they propose for the head of the Government. In these essential party discriminations, in which Mr. H. differs from the Whigs, the majority of his constituents agree with him. For these reasons we designate Mr. H. a Democrat.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Edmund Deberry, Kenneth Rayner,
Wm. Montgomery, Jesse A. Bynum,
John Hill, Edward Stanly,
Charles Fisher, Charles Shepard,
Henry W. Connor, James McKay,
James Graham, Micajah T. Hawkins,
Lewis Williams,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Isaac E. Holmes, Sampson H. Butler,
Waddy Thompson, Thomas D. Sumpter,
F. W. Pickens, R. Barnwell Rhett,
John Campbell, John K. Griffin.
James Rogers,

GEORGIA.
Chosen by General Ticket.

J. C. Alford, E. W. Hubersham,
Edward J. Black, (d) T. B. King,
W. T. Colquitt, (d) E. A. Nesbit, (d)
Mark A. Cooper, (d) Lott Warren.
W. C. Dawson,

(d) These four gentlemen will, it is believed, vote for the "Independent Treasury Bill." Some of them, we understand, declared for the present Chief Magistrate, in preference to either of the proposed candidates of the Northern Whigs.

ALABAMA.

R. H. Chapman, Dixon H. Lewis,
David Hubbard, James Dillet.
George W. Crabb,

LOUISIANA.

Edward D. White, Rice Garland.
Edward Chinn,

MISSISSIPPI.
Chosen by General Ticket.

A. G. Brown, J. Thompson.

MISSOURI.
Chosen by General Ticket,

John Miller, John Jameson.

ARKANSAS.

Edward Cross.

TENNESSEE.

Wm. B. Carter, Meredith P. Gentry,
Abraham McClellan, Harvey M. Watterson,
Joseph L. Williams, Aaron V. Brown,
Julius W. Blackwell, Cave Johnson,
Hopkins L. Turney, John W. Crockett,
Wm. B. Campbell, Christoph. H. Williams,
John Bell,

KENTUCKY.

Linn Boyd, William J. Graves,
Phillip Triplett, John White,
Joseph Underwood, Richard Hawes,
Sherrod Williams, L. W. Andrews,
Simeon W. Anderson, Garret Davis,
Willis Green, William C. Butler.
John Pope,

OHIO.

Alexander Duncan, Isaac Parish,
John B. Weller, Jonathan Taylor,
Patrick G. Goode, D. P. Leadbetter,
Thomas Corwin, George Sweeny,
William Doane, John W. Allen,
Calvary Morris, Joshua R. Giddings,
William Bond, John Hastings,
Joseph Ridgeway, D. A. Starkweather,
William Medill, Henry Swearingen.
Samson Mason,

MICHIGAN.

Isaac E. Crary,

IDIANA.

Gorge H. Profit, James Rariden,
John Davis, Wm. W. Wick,
John Carr, T. A. Howard.
Thomas Smith,

ILLINOIS.

John Reynolds. John T Stuart, (a)
Zadoc Casey,

(a) Mr. Stuart has the Governor's certificate of his election, and Stephen E. Douglass, Democrat, has a majority of the votes of the people of the District.

All the States choose their Members by District, except those otherwise designated above.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

In last week's CAROLINIAN, we gave the proceedings of Congress at length up to the 14th, on which day the House of Representatives had six ballotings for Speaker, and adjourned without making a choice.

On Monday, the 16th, in Senate, the Standing Committees were announced by the Chair, (a list of which we will hereafter publish,) and then that body adjourned. In the House, the balloting for Speaker was resumed, when, on the 11th ballot, MR. R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, was chosen by the following vote:

For Mr. Hunter—Messrs. Adams, Alford, J. W. Allen, L. W. Andrews, Bell, Biddle, Black, Bond, Botts, Brockway, A. Brown, S. H. Butler, Calhoun, J. Campbell, W. B. Campbell, Carter, Chinn, Clarke, Colquitt, J. Cooper, M. A. Cooper, Corwin, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, E. Davis, G. Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dillet, Edwards, Fillmore, Fisher, R. Garland, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Goode, Graham, Granger, Graves, Green, Griffin, Grinnell, Habersham, Hall, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Hill of Va., Hoffman, Holmes, Hopkins, Hunt, James, Chas. Johnson, W. C. Johnson, King, Lawrence, Lincoln, Marvin, Mason, Mercer, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, C. Morris, Naylor, Nesbit, Ogle, Osborne, Peck Pickens, Pope, Proffit, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Rayner, Reed, Ridgway, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Tr. Smith, Stanly, Storrs, Sumter, Stuart, Taliaferro, W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, P. J. Wagener, Warren, E. D. White, J. White, T. W. Williams, L. Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, S. Williams, Wise, Jenifer, Everett, Chittenden, Evans, Gates, Barnard, Briggs, Palen, Crabb and S. H. Anderson—119

For J. W. Jones—Messrs. J. Allen, Atherton, Bierne, Blackwell, A. V. Brown, W. O. Butler, Carroll, Clifford, Connor, Dean, Dromgoole, Earl, Ely, Fine, Hand, J. Hastings, Hawkins, Hill of N. C., Hillen, Holleman, Howard, J. Johnson, N. Jones, Keim, Kemball, Leonard, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McKay, Miller, Parish, Parmenter, Petrikin, Prenties, Rives, J. Rodgers, Shaw, Shepard, J. Smith, Th Smith, Steinrod, Strong, Swearingen, Sweeny, Taylor, Fr. Thomas, P. F. Thomas, Turney, Vanderpoel, Weller, J. W. Williams, Henry Williams, Worthington, and Banks—55.

Various other gentlemen were voted for, to the number of 58 votes, making the whole amount of ballots cast 232—necessary to a choice, 117; and Mr. Hunter having received 119, was declared duly elected. He was conducted to the Chair, and the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Lewis Williams, the senior member of the House, and then the House adjourned.

On the 17th, in Senate, Mr. Wright gave notice that as soon as the Senate was ready to proceed to business, he would introduce a Bill for the collection, safe-keeping, &c., of the public revenue—familiarly known as the "Sub Treasury Bill." In the House, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Hunter, the Speaker elect, appeared, took his seat, and delivered a very handsome and manly address to the House; in which he said "I shall feel it as especially due from me to you to preside as the speaker, not of a party, but of the House. Whilst I shall deem it my duty, upon all proper occasions, to sustain the principles upon which I stand pledged to the country." After an ineffectual motion by Mr. Dromgoole, to have the rules and orders of the last Ho. of Representatives adopted as the rules and orders of the present House—Mr. L. Williams objecting on the ground that the members must be sworn to enable them to go into business—the speaker then administered the oath to all the members but those from New Jersey—Mr Randolph, whose seat is not contested, *refusing* to be sworn when the State of N. Jersey was called, unless the five other gentlemen who hold the Governor's certificates, and whose right to seats had been denied by the House, be sworn at the same time. This the speaker refused to do. He said, that had the House had no proceedings on this case, "he should not have hesitated in administering the oath to these gentlemen; but, inasmuch as proceedings had been had heretofore in the House, and a decision made, or rather a negative proposition adopted, he felt it to be his duty to refuse to administer the oath to them, and to refer the matter to the House to see whether they should be sworn." Mr. Wise then, as he said, to test this question, moved "*that these gentlemen be not sworn*." Mr. Dromgoole argued that the question could not come up in this negative form—Mr. Wise argued contra; when Mr. Sergeant took the floor.

Mr. SERGEANT heartily approved of the course adopted by the Chair, in referring the subject to the House for its consideration; but as to the mode in which it is to be presented, he did not understand the Chair to decide, but that he left it entirely to the House. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Wise] was right under these circumstances in offering a resolution which he considered to be in strict conformity to the spirit and provisions of the Constitution of the United States. The very first question which presents itself here is no less than this: If gentlemen present themselves here with regular credentials, offering to be sworn, are they to be excluded by less than a majority of the House? Did it not, in other words, require a majority to bring them in, or did it not require a majority to exclude them? Those who maintain that it requires a majority to bring them in, maintain what appeared to him to be unconstitutional doctrine, because it seemed that, to entitle a gentleman to be sworn, he must have something more than regular credentials of his State; that is, he must have the aid of a majority of this House. He considered the decision that was made by this House some days ago, to be of a very doubtful character, to say the least of it; nay, he could not say that decision was conformable to the Constitution, either in its terms or its spirit. Now, sir, (said Mr. S.) is this the law of the land? If there be a choice in the two modes of putting the question, is it not plainly within the spirit of the Constitution to give it that form and that direction which shall give to the voice of a sovereign State the greatest power? Or shall we (said he) regard that voice as nothing, and insist upon it that those gentlemen cannot be introduced unless a majority of this House declared them entitled to come in. Let us see, said Mr. S., what are we called upon to decide, and what we are to decide. This was not yet a House of Representatives of the United States, he meant in its perfect and organized form; and for that reason he held the House of Representatives, in all its stages of existence, to mean a representation from all the States of the Union, in proportion to that allowed by the laws. The first provision of the Constitution relating to this subject is, that in every stage of the existence of the House, every State shall be represented—that no State shall stand unrepresented. If a State has not a sufficient population to entitle her to one Representative, according to the apportionment laws, yet she must, according to the Constitution, have one.

Mr. S. here referred to the third clause of the second section of the first article of the Constitution in support of his argument, as follows: "The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three."

Now, (said Mr. S.) what do you propose to do? Why, to constitute a Congress without a representation from the State of New Jersey, by members from the other States of this Union voting against them. The Constitution says that every State shall have a Representative here, and yet you have deprived a sovereign State of five-sixths of her representation. Under the Constitution and laws, as they now are, the State is not otherwise known than as an organic body, and we have no right, in the present stage of our proceedings, to look at the State of New Jersey but as an organic body—as an independent power coming here, demanding to take her share in the legislation of Congress. Has New Jersey failed to do her duty under the Constitution? It is admitted that she has done it; that she is here by her Representatives, who have been here from the beginning, claiming to be admitted. She has five-sixths of her Representatives here, who have been excluded. Can you constitute a Congress without them? The State having elected her Representatives, when they have been sent here, and offered to participate in the business of the nation, your excluding them affects all the States of the Union, New Jersey as well as the rest. Where is your authority for this? Mr. S. here went on to comment on the commissions presented by the five New Jersey claimants, and contended that they were regular, and such as bore on their face nothing to raise a doubt. No such question, he said, was ever raised in regard to Mr. Moore's credentials, and the Mississippi members. From the commissions themselves, no gentleman could find in them a single particular in which they were not in precise conformity with the laws of New Jersey. You could not have more conclusive evidence presented from New Jersey, or from any State, to show that these gentlemen were elected.

Mr. S. here went into a long argument of the constitutional question involved, and in answer to the doctrine of Mr. Pickens, urging in contradiction to him, that the house of Representatives known to the Constitution, was a House in which all the States were fully represented; and contended that a representative holding the certificate was a member of Congress before he arrived here, and before he was qualified. Mr. S. continued his argument at great length in support of the gentlemen holding the certificates to take their seats, without examining the testimony or going to any extent behind the certificates.

Mr. DROMGOOLE replied at length to the argument of Mr. Sergeant, presenting, in forcible and eloquent language, a conclusive and able refutation of the positions presented by that gentleman, a brief outline of which our limits will only permit us now to give. He had never, at any preliminary stage of the proceedings, he said, gone into the merits of this controversy, because he believed the discussion would be premature, and would have no other effect than to prejudge and forestall the opinions of the House and of the public, before the evidence was before them. His opinion had been, *from* the first, that they ought to go into an examination of this question by a committee, who should report the facts and evidence to the House, and that then both parties should be permitted to come in, and present their own case, "*ore tenus*," at the bar. But gentlemen on the other side wanted to jump over all inquiry, reject all evidence, and restricting themselves to the commissions of the Governor of New Jersey, decide that those who held them should take their seats. They were called upon to decide that these commissions were conclusive as to the right of the gentlemen to take their seats, and could not by any evidence be controverted. Gentlemen had also urged the imperfect state of the organization of the House, as a reason why it could not go into an examination of all the evidence bearing on the case; but gentlemen could not now avail themselves of that difficulty. We are, said Mr. D., organized; we have a Speaker, we have taken the oath of office, and there is nothing to prevent us from entering into an examination of all the evidence, and of deciding it upon its merits. Though fully convinced that this power existed, yet he believed that it would be premature to exercise it until after a full examination into all the facts and evidence by a committee and a report upon it. Some of the propositions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Sergeant] were so abhorrent to the principles of the Constitution, that he felt constrained to meet them at the threshold, though he would not now go into an examination of the merits of the main question. He understood the gentleman to say that he could only look at the State of New Jersey acting in its corporate, or organic capacity. Now he utterly denied that in this instance the doctrines of the gentleman were in accordance with the Constitution; and he would call upon him to look at that instrument itself, and see what authority it gave him for his assumptions. Before going into an examination of this part of the gentleman's argument, he would premise a few remarks, in order that they might arrive at a better understanding of the subject. It was known to the Speaker, who, from his infancy, had been taught in the political school of the State Rights party, that the term "State" is used in three different senses; and he would refer gentlemen to Mr. Madison's celebrated report on the resolutions of John Taylor of Caroline, in the Virginia Legislature, as authority for this understanding of the term. The term "State" sometimes meant the territory comprehended within its limits—as, said Mr. D., we may speak of going to Maryland or into Virginia. It sometimes meant the machinery by which the State Government was carried on; and again, it sometimes meant the whole people of the State, and then the term State was applied to it as a sovereign State alone. The term State, therefore, was sometimes applied to the territory; sometimes to the Government, and sometimes to the people, in their highest attribute of sovereignty. The State Governments, as such, Mr. D. said, are not parties to the Federal compact. The States of New Jersey, Virginia, and the rest, in their highest sovereign capacity, that is, the people of these States alone, are the parties. Do not tell me, then, said Mr. D., that we are opposed to State rights, when we contend that the machinery of a State shall not misrepresent the will of the sovereign people of the State. With this distinction he would call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the language of the Constitution on this subject. "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year"—By whom, sir? By the States? No, sir; but "by the *people* of the several States." Then as to the Senate. The Constitution says that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof," &c. And here, said Mr. D., is the distinction shown between the two bodies, and this is, what I have always contended it is, the popular body—this is the part of the Federal Government which obtains a popular feature. He saw his venerable colleague [alluding to Mr. Mercer] smile, for he fully concurred in these great doctrines of the State Rights party.

In looking at the returns of the New Jersey elections, even if we should go behind the great seal, we shall be guilty neither of a violation of the Constitution, nor of the rights of the State of New Jersey; but, on the contrary, in contending for the rights of the people to elect their Representatives, we are carrying out the Federal compact in the fullest extent. We inquire who the people of New Jersey have elected as their Representatives, and, in so doing, we regard that State in her highest sovereign capacity. He should like to know from his learned friend from Pennsylvania, or from any member of that body, learned or unlearned, where it is he finds any authority for the assumption that the House of Representatives could not go behind the commissions of the Governor of New Jersey, with the great seal of the State, in deciding upon the elections, returns and qualifications of its members. He denied that there was any authority for it, either in the Constitution or laws, or in precedents found in parliamentary practice. He contended that the word "returns," carried with it every question connected with the returns; and that they had as much right to inquire into the returns of the votes of Millville and South Amboy, which were suppressed by the clerks, as into the commissions of the Governor of New Jersey. If gentlemen doubted this, he would cite for them abundant authority. Mr. D. here referred to the case of Spalding and Mead, a contested case of election returns decided some years ago in the House of Representatives. In this case, under the laws of the State of Georgia, the votes were required to be returned within a limited time; but the votes of three counties not having been returned within that time, the Governor felt himself constrained not to count them, and to give the commission to Mead. The seat was contested, and it was decided here that the House was not restricted by the proclamation of the Governor, as is now contended, but that the "*returns*" comprehended all the votes given in that Congressional district, whether counted by the Governor or not. There were two points decided in that case, the primary returns and the ultimate returns; and therefore, the laws of New Jersey requiring the returns to be made by the county clerks to the Governor, who is to sum them all up, and to give the commissions in conformity with them, the House must inquire into all the facts of these elections, going back to the primary returns, to act in conformity with this precedent. The House decided against Mr. Spalding, and that the votes which were kept back, whether they were the result of fraud or otherwise, were still to be counted. Mr. D. would not here enter into any examination of the conduct of Governor Pennington. He would not pretend to say that Governor Pennington had done wrong. He would be willing to admit, and he would ground his argument on the position, that the Governor could not have acted otherwise than he did—that he was obliged to give his commissions, without counting the Millville and South Amboy votes; but he would ask, could this House refuse to count them? There were at least forty cases in which it was decided that all the returns should be looked into, and upon the ground that this House was not violating the laws of the States, but carrying them out. It was perfectly competent for the House, looking into the returns, to examine them all—to compare them together, and decide whether these certificates of the Governor, with the broad seal, might not be impeached either for want of form or want of verity; and, if they were not in accordance with the laws of New Jersey, and not in accordance with the facts as regards resumming up all the votes taken at the election, they were void, and might be set aside. He would be glad to know where gentlemen found the authority for the assumption, that these commissions of the Governor of New Jersey were conclusive as to the right of these persons bringing them to take their seats without further question. Where was the precedent for it? All the decisions were directly at variance with it; and in the case of Spalding and Mead, it was decided that the returns were only *prima facie* evidence. But gentlemen contended that a *prima facie* evidence of a right gave a man a conclusive right. It was not worth while to go into a refutation of this absurdity. It must be admitted that the right to take a seat in that House rested on the elections and qualifications of the members, and that the *prima facie* evidence of these two circumstances was only good evidence in the absence of any thing to contradict it. The very learned gentleman from Pennsylvania attempted to prove that the five New Jersey gentlemen were now members of the House, and had been so for a long time. Now, he did not understand that there was any thing in the Constitution or the laws to justify him in this position. Did he understand the argument of the gentleman to be, that because these five New Jersey gentlemen, on their way here, might be discharged from arrest under color of their right as members of the House, this gave them a right? Where did the gentleman find that the decision of a judge, or even of the chief justice himself and all his associates, was authority to bind the House of Representatives, acting under the power given them by the Constitution? To a certain extent, these gentlemen, with the commissions of the Governor of New Jersey in their pockets, had the rights and privileges of members, while on their way to the seat of Government; but that gave them no right which they did not possess. Here Mr. D. quoted the case of Hammond, a member from Ohio, decided by the House of Representatives, in which the question was raised with regard to the time when membership commenced; and referred to the very able report made by Mr. John W. Taylor, of New York, in that case. There it was decided that membership, so far as this House was concerned, did not commence until the gentleman had actually taken his seat in it.

Mr. D. next entered into a refutation of Mr. Sergeant's position, that there never was any interregnum of the House of Representatives, but that it was a perpetual body. This he denied. One of the first distinctions he had ever learned between the two Houses, was that the Senate was a perpetual body, but that the House ceased to exist with the expiration of the term for which its members were elected; and that at every Congress there was a new House of Representatives. He no more believed in the unbroken succession of the House of Representatives, than he did in the unbroken succession of the line of the Popes from St. Peter down to this time.

Mr. D. said he had shown before, that they were not to look to the body of the representatives of a State as the representation of the State itself, but to look at it, under the Constitution, as the representation of the people of that State. Gentlemen seemed to have great fears about going into conflict with the laws of a State; but, said Mr. D., there are decisions of this House, which, finding State laws standing in the way of the Constitution, have set them aside; and this is not going into conflict with the laws of that State, but merely passing them by, because they did not conform to the Constitution. Mr. D. quoted the case of Mr. Barney of Maryland, whose seat was contested, to show that the House set aside a law of the State of Maryland, requiring a qualification as to residence, which was not required by the Constitution, that instrument requiring only the member to be, when elected, an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. But gentlemen would perceive the absurdity to which they would be driven, by contending that the enactments of a State are binding on the House of Representatives, as to the elections and returns of its members. If, as the gentlemen say, these certificates and seals are conclusive as to the right of those presenting them, how could the House judge of such elections and returns, as it is solely empowered to do by the Constitution? If this doctrine of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is in accordance with what he conceives to be the States' Rights doctrines, it was a species of nullification, he apprehended, that his States' Rights friends would not go for. The Nullification party, as he understood, (at the same time appealing to Mr. Pickens,) interposed the State's sovereignty to arrest an unconstitutional law; but this nullifying the Constitution of the United States by a State enactment, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania would now have it, was going further than any Nullifier he ever heard of was disposed to go. Thus much as to the rights of the States. He flattered himself that all the State' Rights gentlemen were now with him.

But gentlemen asserted that some persons must take their seats as members from the State of New Jersey before the House can decide the matter.—"I should like (said Mr. D.) for gentlemen to show me their authority for this. I should like to know when it was decided that a member must take his seat before it can be decided whether he is entitled to it." Mr D. here referred to the decision in the case of Mr. Edwards from Maryland, to show the error of this position; and also, for the same purpose, referred to the case of Mr John Richards, a member from the State of Pennsyl'a., in which case the Governor of that State acted with much more delicacy and moderation than the Governor of New Jersey; for he gave the commission to neither of the contending parties, but left the controversy to be decided by the House. Now in this New-Jersey case, the refusal of the Governor to give his certificates would not, in the least, have prejudiced the claims of those gentlemen to whom he did give them; for they would still have had the same rights which they now possessed, and on which only the House was competent to decide.—This book, (holding up the volume of contested election cases) said Mr. D., is full of cases in which the House has counted the votes, either where the authorities of the States refused to count them, or where they were returned too late to be counted under the State Laws. He would not undertake here to define what was meant by the phrase "*prima facie* evidence;" but he was grossly deceived if it meant any thing more than first blush evidence, and became good only in the absence of testimony to controvert it. You cannot, then, said he, where there is clear, strong, and impartial testimony staring you in the face, impeaching this *prima facie* evidence, conclude that you will not give it a hearing, without violating every principle of justice, as well as of the Constitution of the United States.

After having shown the power of the House to examine into all the returns of its members, both primary and ultimate, Mr. D. would merely say, that if the certificates of the Secretary of State are not evidence in this case, it was twice decided in the House, in the case of Spalding and Mead, that they were; and further, that this was the first time that the certificate and seal of an office of record was not considered good evidence with regard to the records in that office. He had briefly touched on the points involved in this case, for the purpose of showing that the House ought not to resolve with this inconsiderate, he would not say indecent, haste, that they would not look into the important testimony impeaching these certificates, but ought to make up its decision after a full knowledge of all the evidence belonging to the case. He, Mr. D., was for going regularly into an examination of this case, and for going into it in a tangible form. He was for permitting both parties to be heard on their trial. Believing this to be the course required as well by expediency as by justice, he would not, even if he thought these five New Jersey gentlemen had the right to the returns, vote for the proposition of his colleague; for it would not be right nor just to prejudge the case before ascertaining all the facts connected with it. He hoped therefore, that it would be the pleasure of the House to have the whole case fairly brought before them, and then, after hearing both parties, discuss it calmly and deliberately, and decide upon it with a full understanding of its merits. Mr. D. said that he was for going into an examination of this question through the medium of a committee, both for the sake of convenience, and for the sake of bringing all the evidence more clearly within the view of the members of that body. This would be in conformity with the precedent established in the case of Moore and Letcher, where it was solemnly decided that, pending the controversy, neither party should be permitted to qualify. He believed there was not a single exception in cases decided in either branch of Congress, where gentlemen presenting themselves, and whose credentials were objected to, in which the matter was not referred to a committee, who reported before there was any further action upon it. The book was full of such cases, and gentlemen, with all their ingenuity, could not find a single case in which a contrary course was taken. He found cases where the Governors of States had commissioned members, and where they were not permitted to qualify, but were sent with their credentials to a committee. Where no question with regard to the credentials was raised, the member presenting them was always permitted to qualify of course; but whenever the question was raised to the validity of their commission, they were not suffered to qualify until it was decided that they were entitled to their seat. Mr. D., in this part of his argument, read the case of Mr. Landon, in the Senate of the United States, in March, 1825, by which it appeared that Mr. L's. credentials having been objected to, he was not permitted to qualify, but the matter was referred to a committee.

Mr. WISE. What were the objections to Mr. Landon's credentials?

Mr. DROMGOOLE. Not that they were informal—not that they were not signed by the Governor, accompanied by the broad seal of a sovereign State, but that the Governor had no right to give them. In the case of Mr. Landon, there was a proposition that he should be permitted to take the oath, and it was rejected, and his credentials were referred to a committee. There was, also, a long list of precedents to the same purport, which he would not take up the time of the House by reading, though he would cite one of the cases to show that, where the objection was raised as to the credentials, the House went into an examination of them through the agency of a committee. [Mr. D. here read a case of a member from the State of Ohio, in which this course was taken by the House.] In all cases where no objections were raised to the credentials, the member was permitted to qualify; but in every case in which objections had been made to them, they were not permitted to take their seats till the validity of their credentials was decided on.

If the doctrines for which gentlemen contend, that these certificates, no matter how obtained, will give a seat in this House, should prevail, you will strike a fatal blow at the freedom of elections and the purity of a representative Government! It is this elective franchise, Mr. D. said, and the belief of the people that they may, through it, of right, carry out the Democratic principle, and do what they cannot do but in their primary assemblies, that is the surest safeguard of our liberties. But, said Mr. D., if you establish the principle that the credentials given by the State authorities, no matter how fraudulent—no matter how much at variance with the will of the people of the State, as expressed in the elections, shall outweigh the popular voice, you strike a stab at the existence of the elective franchise, and destroy every principle that makes Democracy both lovely and practicable.

Mr. D. in conclusion, denied that excluding the New Jersey members till their credentials were inquired into, would be disfranchising that State. If her members presented themselves with credentials, which there was good reason to doubt the validity of, it was her misfortune, and the fault of her authorities; but the House was nevertheless bound to exercise the power vested in it by the Constitution, and to examine into all the evidence connected with them. If you decide, said Mr. D., that we must, *ex necessitate rei*, permit these gentlemen to take their seats here, and, through their agency, laws may be passed detrimental to the rest of the Union, and then afterwards, upon an investigation, decide that they are not entitled to their seats, I ask, said he, how you are to repair the injury thus inflicted. He asked if it would not be the part of wisdom, as well as of safety, to let these gentlemen wait until, after a fair, calm, and impartial examination, the House could decide upon their claims. He indulged the hope that, if the House was disposed to do justice to New Jersey, as well as to the rest of the Union, they would not decide upon this matter with such inconsiderate haste as to overlook the important testimony before them.

The debate was continued on this and several collateral questions until the House adjourned, without any definite action; in the course of which Mr. Briggs, of Mass., "asserted that there was not to be found, within the last fifty years, a single case, either in the Congress of the United States or in the State Legislatures, where a member, regularly returned according to law, had been refused his seat in the first instance."

Mr. DAVIS of Pennsylvania rose and stated, that at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, two gentlemen from the eighth Senatorial district of Pennsylvania, had presented their credentials to the Senate of that State, made out in pursuance of the laws of the State, yet they were not permitted to take their seats, and their opponents, who had no credentials at all, had the seats given to them.

Mr. RIVES of Va. also referred to cases in the Virginia Legislature, where the persons holding the certificates were not permitted to take their seats.

Mr. Barnard got the floor and the Ho. adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Linn of Missouri, introduced a set of Resolutions in regard to the occupation by this Government of the Territory of Oregon, which we may notice hereafter. In the House, the debate was continued on Mr. Wise's motion that the New Jersey members be not sworn. Mr. Wise having the floor, yielded it to Mr. Shepard, of North Carolina, who went into a discussion of the merits of the New Jersey contest, in which he said, he was at first in favor of the five members from New Jersey taking their seats, as they held the Governor's certificate, but as the House had once rejected their claims, they had no right to demand to be sworn, unless by a vote *of the House*; and he was against making a decision on the case until it was examined into and reported upon by a commmittee, &c. &c.

Mr. Thompson of S. C., then rose and addressed the House in a long speech, in the course of which he made some severe and unkind reflections on the course of Mr. Shepard in Congress, when

Mr. SHEPARD again rose and said, that he had been an humble member of the House of Representatives for the last two years, and in his course on that floor he had endeavored to be actuated by what he believed to be his duty to himself and the people he represented. He knew that, on various occasions, he had taken a course unpalatable to some gentlemen, and they had shown their disapprobation of that course by various circumstances and means. He would, however, now say to them, that he was not responsible to them, or to any body else, except the people who sent him there, and the country at large; and he hoped that, in the discharge of his duty in that House, he was as far from fear as any other member on the floor. He would neither yield to flattery on the one side, nor to bullying on the other. When he rose a few moments ago, he did not rise to make an apology to any body; but he rose to put himself right before his constituents and the country at large, because he knew that the party organs, which were spread throughout the country, were always disposed to hold up a public man to odium. The people do not understand the rules of order in this House; and when gentlemen act differently from the views of partisans, it is easy for them to be misrepresented. And notwithstanding the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina, he felt satisfied with the propriety of his course, and he believed that every person, untrammelled by party prejudice, would justify his conduct. He would now briefly state what he had said. He had said, that when we first met in this House, he believed that these members from New Jersey who had the Governor's certificates were entitled to take their seats and participate in the election of a Speaker; but he stated further, that he had strong suspicion that these men had come here through a fraud. The gentleman from South Carolina himself had strong suspicion that they had come here through a fraud, if he had not misunderstood him on another occasion. He thought in the first place that they had the right to participate in the election of a Speaker. They however were deprived of that right by the House, and they did not vote for a Speaker. Then, so far as the principle was concerned, it was violated by prohibiting them from voting in the election of a Speaker; and if they had at any time a right to participate in the organization of the House, that right had been trampled upon, and it was gone forever. Then, after all this was done, was it not the proper course, as a speaker had been elected who would immediately appoint committees, to let the whole matter be brought up before a committee, and be examined, and properly decided? Last week, the argument was, that we must give faith and effect to the certificate, because the House was not organized, because there was no Speaker, no committee to examine, and collate facts. Now, sir, the case is different. You have been elected by the gentleman and his friends, because of your justice and impartiality. You can immediately appoint a committee to investigate the whole matter.

that will bring to light the dark parts of this transaction, and do equal and full justice to all. Let the House take up the subject, and decide upon the whole question of right, now that these men have been deprived of taking seats in the first instance. Was there any inconsistency in his wishing to pursue this course? Would the gentleman from South Carolina desire to give men seats here who, upon examination, in a few days, it might be found, were not entitled to them? This was his position, and these were his views, expressed with all due respect to the great legal talents of the gentleman from South Carolina.

Sir, said Mr. S., the gentleman from South Carolina, in the conclusion of his remarks, had said that his relations with me were not such as would permit him to speak of me as he would of his honorable colleague. Although, sir, I do not fear that gentleman's lance, in any contest, I know that he is possessed of talents far superior to mine. The gentleman seemed to know that he is much my superior in age, in learning, and in eloquence, but why did he not think of this before he commenced his attack? Why did he not attack his friend from South Carolina, who had voted with me on all these questions? That would have been more consistent with the gentleman's vaunted chivalry, which he is eternally talking about. (Laughter.) But the gentleman further says, that I had held that these men had a constitutional right to participate in the organization of the House, and contends that because they once had a constitutional right, I act inconsistently in not supporting their admission to seats at the present moment. In this matter, the gentleman himself is in no enviable position. The gentleman came into this House a Nullifier, opposed to a National Bank and a high tariff; still we find him always acting with that very party which goes for a National Bank, for a high tariff, and for all those measures which he has declared to be most odious to him. If it is inconsistent in me to pursue the course I have, is it not doubly inconsistent in the gentleman to pursue the course which he pursues? If I am inconsistent, he is still more so; and how can he justify himself to his constituents? How is it that he is struggling to get that party in power which would adopt all those Federal measures which he himself pretends to be absolutely opposed to?

In pursuing the course which I desire to pursue, I do not see that any harm can be done to any party, for I will be willing to postpone all the great questions which this House has to act upon, until the matter of this New Jersey election is finally decided upon, which can be done in a short time, as the House can proceed to it at once, and act upon it in a legal and constitutional manner.

Mr. TURNEY then obtained the floor, and moved to refer this resolution, together with the credentials, and all other evidence in regard to the New Jerey elections, to the Committee of Elections, and on that motion moved the previous question.

Before taking the question, the House adjourned.

INDIANA.

Extract from a letter, dated "Indianapolis, Dec. 2, 1839.—I take the earliest opportunity to inform you of the result of the formation of our General Assembly. The Hon. James G. Reed, of New Albany, was elected Speaker on the first ballot, and all the other officers of the lower House are Democrats. In the Senate the Democrats elected three out of four of their officers, and had they been aware of their strength, they could have elected all."

TEXAS.

The steamboat New York, arrived at New Orleans from Galveston, brings papers of that city to the 2d December. Among their contents is the message of President Lamar to the Texan Congress. In this document, he does not advocate an extension of the sovereignty of Texas along the shores of the Gulf towards Mexico; he prefers the elevated region lying north, until they attain Santa Fe, and secure the State of New Mexico, of which that city is the capitol.

Should his advice be acted on, the Texans will have to exterminate the Camanches, and prepare for a struggle with the more warlike and half civilized Indians, who have lately crossed the Mississippi and settled west of Arkansas.

The Galveston Civilian of November 3d, contradicts the report of Colonel Karnes having joined the Mexican Federalists, and states that the last accounts left Col. Karnes in pursuit of the savages, near the river San Saba, on the northern frontier.

Provisions of every kind, but flour, were scarce, and in demand at Galveston.

Some 200 Germans had lately arrived there, via. New York.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving and opening, at their stand at Mill Hill, Cabarrus County, a new and fresh supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry-Goods, Hard-ware, Tin-ware, Crockery, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Hats and Bonnets, &c. In short, their stock comprises almost every article usually kept in a country store, all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.

We return our thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage we have received and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

Cabarrus County, N. C., Dec. 27, 1839. tf

Just Received,

AND for Sale, by the Subscriber, a quantity of the best

Santa Cruz Sugar;
Muscovado do.;
Best Java Coffee;
do Rio do;
Spanish Cigars---best quality;
Whiskey eight years old, do do;
Superior French Brandy, and
Most Excellent Wines.

ANDRE MATTHIEU.

Salisbury, Dec. 27, 1839. 3w

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED } OILS,

For Sale by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER

Salisbury, Dec. 20, 1839. tf.

WANTED TO HIRE,

SOME able, stout Negro men, for the ensuing year, for whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to J & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 4t.

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that my wife Ann has left my bed and board without any provocation on my part. Therefore I hereby notify all whom it may concern, that I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN BIRD, Jr.

Rowan County, N. C., Dec. 27, 1839. 3w

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

ON THE NEW JERSEY CONTESTED ELECTION.

The following extract from an able article in the last Cincinnati Gazette, (Whig) edited by Charles Hammond—certainly the most profound jurist connected with the press of the United States—is strong confirmation of the rectitude of the decision of the House in regard to the New Jersey case.

"*Organization of the House.*—The more I reflect upon the points raised, in organizing Congress, the stronger are my impressions, that the course pursued by the Clerk, as far as he was permitted to go, is the safest for the protection of every interest. The New Jersey case is one of a real contest, where the contending parties act in good faith toward each other and toward the public. One set of members claim their seats against the majority of votes actually polled, at the election. In their support, it is urged that they are fortified by the acknowledged form of law, which so far make a present right. But this is not a safe rule. The House is the exclusive and final judge, and I think it should take up the contest, in its first stages, and carry it back to the original facts.

If rights can be founded upon official paper, independent of the real facts, scoundrel functionaries may always be found in office to furnish such papers, to subserve party purposes.

When the House is in the act of organization, the historical fact of a *bona fide* contest is always before them. If the returned member's is in real contest, let his name be passed, with a notice by the Clerk; when the call is through, before any other step is taken in organization, the members present should decide how far the contest was of a character to be then acted upon. This decision should be made before any officer is chosen.

If, as the Clerk proposed, the five New Jersey members had been passed, the same thing should have been done in the Ingersoll case. When the members of undisputed right had been called, then the question should have been propounded, "*Shall the New Jersey delegation be added?*" *My response to this call would be, No! Here is a real contest, and it should have a full examination, before either party is allowed to sit.*" The Pennsylvania case would come up immediately, and the same question would be submitted: "*Shall Mr. Naylor be admitted to the roll?*" *My answer would be instant, Yes. His case is one where the actual vote and the certificate correspond.*"

I have thought a great deal upon this subject, and have carefully considered the host of abuses to which the purity of election is exposed, and the best means of defeating fraudulent movements in those officials who take and certify the votes and issue final certificates. Some such course as that here suggested, is the most effectual that I can think of. If too much effect is allowed to official certificates, every temptation is held out to obtain them, right or wrong. If once a claimant can get himself seated in Congress, he is sure of a session's seat, with wages and contesting costs, and a Congressman's influence; an influence that makes his removal almost impracticable. I would prevent this by subjecting the claimant to some scrutiny by the body in its organization.

Difficulty was apprehended from this Jersey case, as the columns of every newspaper will attest, not on account of the prevalence of any revolutionary spirit, but of a strong predilection on the part of the public, to carry out the popular will, as fairly expressed, in opposition to mere verbal and legal technicalities. It is in the nature of our institutions, founded as they are on free and almost universal suffrage, to facilitate, instead of thwarting the expression of the popular will; and, we must change our institutions, radically change them before we can venture, upon any legal artifice, to set aside an election, by the formalities of seals and commi[illegible]. It would not be done in England, even in the times of James I, when prerogative was a good deal less limited than now,— when it was often brought to bear upon elections, returns, and parliamentary privileges. So far as the Clerk's roll in our Congress is concerned, it is generally made up from newspaper reports—very few members ever bringing with them their certificates. The Clerk's list is nothing, therefore, but the evidence that an election is a matter of public notoriety. If a certificate be produced, it is only *prima facie* evidence of a title to a seat; for, after all, the House is to judge of the returns and elections of its members. But this *prima facie* evidence is good until it is disputed, and no longer. In the Jersey case, one set of the members were certified by the Secretary of State and the judges of the election, as having been duly elected, and, in addition to this, they had in their favor public notoriety—the common consent that they were elected. The other set brought a commission from the Governor; but this same Governor, in a message to the Legislature, had acknowledged that his certificate was of no avail; and that the return would be judged of by Congress, who would not suffer the electors or the elected to be deprived of their rights. Now, it could hardly be expected of any Clerk to undertake to put on his list either of these claiming parties; but if compelled to judge between them, he must, according to the principle on which his roll is made out, put down the party that was backed by the common consent to his election. To suppose that Congress would be governed altogether by a mere technicality in their decision, would be absurd, especially when it is made their duty, by the Constitution, to go into the merits of the return and of the election. But it is said that the certified members could be superseded, in due course of proceedings, towards the end of the Congress, after having elected a Speaker and participated in legislation, and done all that was expected from them to do, under their commission and "broad seal." Very true; and this would answer every purpose, if we could only get Congress and the people of New Jersey, and the public generally, to assent to it. But it is hard, and, I hope, always will be, to get Congress to set their face against the positive and well known sense of the public; and equally hard to substitute, in the estimation of the people, a Governor's certificate for a free election.

An error has generally prevailed, that the House could not decide upon an election or return prior to the election of a Speaker. It is perfectly within its power to decide upon any question touching itself and its privileges, as soon as a quorum is obtained, though it cannot communicate with the other branch of Congress without a Speaker.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, (Whig.)

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Six days of the first session of the twenty-sixth Congress have been suffered to pass away in the House of Representatives without even a prospect that the legitimate business of that body will be soon entered into, or the wants of the people attended to. The gross attempt—the high-handed effort to disfranchise a portion of the citizens of New-Jersey, and to set at nought the openly expressed will of a majority of the people of that State, which Governor Pennington and his pliant council had made—shame to say it, has found advocates and defenders within the walls of Congress. Yes, the very fountain of national legislation has been tainted and rendered impure by the partizan outbreaks that would justify such an open invasion of the sovereign rights of the people of New Jersey. We are well aware that the undisguised and unbought suffrage of freemen has ever smelt rank and was considered unwholesome air for federal nostrils; this New Jersey outrage is a proof of the fact. There are two ways, it seems, of making representatives. The constitutional mode, we have always understood to be, the result of the count when the ballot boxes are opened by the officers prescribed by law. Those having the majority are the *bona fide* representatives of their constituents, and as such, are entitled to all the privileges of members of Congress. The federal mode, however, as exemplified by the New-Jersey case, seems to be a more convenient method. The minority, being the most select, or most respectable portion of the crowd, are honored with the choice, maugre the constitution and laws. A Governor, and *his* Council affix the "broad seal" of the State to a batch of certificates—first *suppressing the votes* of a large number of citizens, and, lo! and behold! the process is over, and six very genteel federal members, by the Promethean blast of the aforesaid Governor and Council, called into existence.—*Savannah Georgian, (Democratic.)*

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, December 27, 1839.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. RICHARD W. LONG as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN H. HARDIE, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County, at the next election.

Congressional Proceedings.—We have given much room this week again to the discussion of the New Jersey contest, and we would most particularly call the attention of our readers to the speeches of Mr. Sergeant of Pennsylvania, in favor of the Whig members taking their seats, and Mr. Dromgoole of Virginia, in opposition. We have selected these speeches as being the most candid and able arguments we have yet seen, and from these the public can get a most correct view of this vexed controversy.

Speculations.—The present session of Congress, if ever organized for business, will, no doubt, be a very important one. Various subjects of deep interest to the country will come before it,—among the rest, that of the Currency, Tariff, Reform, Retrenchment, &c.

Judging of the movements from various points, it is believed that a great struggle will be made at the North to revive, if possible, the old Tariff Party, and push for a further increase of the protective duties.—If so, they will find the people of the South less willing to submit to duties thus imposed, than they were some years ago.

We well recollect the time when there was a strong Tariff party in this State. That there are men among us who are still Tariff men at heart, we verily believe, but they are afraid to come out openly and advocate the system. There is not much difference, however, between supporting the Tariff itself and advocating the claims of those who go for the system.

If we fill the offices of Government and Congress with Tariff men, will it not follow, as a matter of course [illegible] to revive the system with all its odious features? Most certainly it will— we, therefore, think that the best plan to adopt in this free country, is, for every class of people, from the manufacturing down to the daily laboring, to stand on its own basis. The true plan with us is, let the merchant, mechanic, farmer, in short, every class of operatives, freely enjoy the profits of their own industry and labor.

If the people of North Carolina are willing to be taxed directly or indirectly, for any special purpose, or to contribute to any public enterprize, let it be for the good of its own citizens and for the improvement of the State at large.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The following is the statement of all the votes given in New Jersey as set forth by Mr Wescott, the Secretary of State of New Jersey. The reader will bear in mind that the first six named, are the Democratic candidates, and the other six are the Whigs.

The figures show that the five Democratic candidates were elected, and one Whig, Mr. Randolph, but the Governor gave the certificate of election to all six of the Whigs, thus setting at naught the great fundamental principles of our Government that the majority shall rule.

Congress has been more than three weeks in session, making no progress at all in the way of business, but sit there day after day disputing about which party from New Jersey shall take their seats,—the Whigs who have the minority of the votes, or the Democrats who have a majority.

We lay these facts before the people, together with the opinions of some of the most distinguished Editors of both parties, that they may judge for themselves who are right or who wrong.

State of New Jersey. ss:

I, James D. Wescott, Secretary of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that, upon a careful examination of all the returns made by the several clerks of the respective counties in said State, and filed in my office, and also of returns of votes given in the township of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and of Milville, in the county of Cumberland, verified by the affidavits of the several township officers of election in said townships respectively, which township returns were not included in the returns of the clerks of said counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and which were directed to be filed by the Governor, and now remain on file in my office, of the election for members to represent this State in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-Sixth Congress of the U. States, held on the 9th and 10th days of October, 1838 it appears that

Philemon Dickerson had	28,453	votes.
Peter D. Vroom,	28,492	"
Daniel B. Ryall,	28,441	"
William R. Cooper,	28,456	"
Joseph Kile,	28,427	"
Manning Force,	28,314	"
John B. Aycrigg,	28,294	"
John P. B. Maxwell,	28,383	"
Wm Halstead,	28,336	"
Chales C. Stratton,	28,398	"
Thomas Jones Yorke,	28,321	"
Joseph T. Randolph,	28,427	"

And by which it appears that, at said election, Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper, Joseph Kille, and Joseph F. Randolph, received a majority of the whole number of votes given in the State of New Jersey for Representatives of said State in the House of Representatives [of the] Twenty-sixth Congress of the United States.

In testimony of which, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office, at the city of Trenton, in said State, this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1839, and of the Independence of the United States, year sixty-fourth.

[L. S.]

JAMES D. WESCOTT.

According to this certificate, and no one will doubt the correctness of it, Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, Ryall, Cooper, and Kille, the democratic candidates, and Mr. Randolph one of the federal candidates, are elected. And yet in the face and eyes of these facts, Governor Pennington gives certificates of election to the federalists. The whole matter is thus set forth in its proper light.

The five Whig candidates present each a certificate of their election from the Governor of New Jersey, and upon that demand claim their seats. The Governor possesses no authority, more than any other individual, to grant such a certificate, except so far as is conferred upon him *by law.* But the law which confers upon him the authority in question, grants it *upon certain conditions.*

The Democratic candidates offer to prove by the Governor's own record, that those conditions *were not performed* by the Governor, and that his certificate is therefore a nullity. The Whig members of the House refuse to hear this testimony, and insist that the certificate, however illegal, or otherwise fraudulent it may be, is conclusive as to the right of the persons who present it, to take their seats.

The people of New Jersey have empowered the Governor, *after he,* with his Privy Council, *shall have cast up the whole number of votes* given in the several counties, to determine the persons elected, and to grant them a certificate of their election. Governor Pennington has given such a certificate to certain individuals, *without having cast up the whole number of votes.* The people of New Jersey, through their representatives, offer to prove this fact, from the Governor's own record, connected with this certificate, and upon which the certificate is founded, and requests that, *this being so established,* the certificate thus given may be disregarded, as being unauthorised, and therefore void. The Whig party refuse to hear them. What is this, in effect, but taking the election of Representatives from the people, and giving it to the Governor! What is it but sanctioning a gross usurpation of popular rights—and attempt to force upon the people of New Jersey, as representatives, men whom they never have elected! And yet the party who do this have the assurance to call themselves Republicans, and to ask the aid of the friends of State rights in overthrowing and trampling upon the greatest and dearest of all those rights—that of POPULAR SUFFRAGE.

The proposed Increase of the Tariff.—A report for some time past has been going the rounds, in the Northern papers, that Mr. Calhoun has come out for an increase of the Tariff.--No person of much intelligence and candor, could have believed the report.

The Richmond Enquirer, however, called on Mr. Calhoun to know the truth or falsity of the report.—The answer of Mr. Calhoun to the enquiry, will be found copied below.

Judging hitherto of the opinions and course of Mr. Calhoun on this point, we should as soon think of his going for establishing a monarchy in the United States, as for the oppressive Tariff again.

The Federalists, and the advocates of a protective Tariff at the North and in the South, may as well give up two things, for they never can see either of them re-established in this free country.—The one is, the Tariff for protection, and the other, a United States Bank on the *high pressure principle,* or fifty million basis.

To these two leading measures of Federalism the eyes of the people are now opened, and their advocates may be assured that the people will never again be blinded, by all the dust that can be raised from the State of Maine to that of Louisiana. The ruin and distress which has grown out of the operation of the one, and the oppression and tyranny exercised by the advocates of the other, will forever annihilate the prospects of either.

FORT HILL, Nov. 22, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have received the Enquirer containing the article from the Providence Journal, which among other things, asserts that I have come out in favor of a high Tariff. I conclude that I am indebted to you for it; as, in the conclusion of your comments, you say, that you will enclose the number containing it to me, [illegible] some notice of the subject. [illegible] It has not the shadow of [illegible] unfounded [illegible] may judge from the papers, that and similar rumors have, for some time, been widely circulating in the Northern portion of the Union; but for what purpose, or by whom put in circulation, I am at a loss to conjecture. So far from favoring, I believe of all calamities that could befall the country, a renewal of the protective system, with its certain consequences, would be among the greatest; and it is really surprising, that with the light of past experience, any one of sound judgment and attached to the country, should think of making the attempt. I fully agree with you, that the South, and, I trust, the great body of the sound and patriotic of all parties elsewhere, cannot be gulled by the fallacious arguments put forth in its favor. The growing intelligence of the age is opposed to all such schemes; and all attempts at the renewal of the Protective system must fail; or, if successful, be followed by a revulsion that would speedily prostrate the system with infinitely greater loss than gain to the manufacturers themselves.

I have not seen Gen. Hamilton in the recess, and cannot speak for him; but I have no doubt that the rumor is as unfounded in his as in my case. In fact, I may say, that the united voice of this State, including all parties and every pursuit, is opposed to the system. As far as I am informed, I scarcely know an exception.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

T. RITCHIE, Esq.

Cotton Crops.—It was said for some time during the past Fall, that the Cotton crops would be small in the South this season. It now seems however, that this was a mistake. It is ascertained that the crops every where are turning out well, and they prove to be much more abundant than was at first anticipated.

Fire.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Raleigh, was consumed by Fire on Wednesday, afternoon the 18th inst.

It is supposed to have caught from fire in ashes, being deposited in a wooden vessel.

Snow.—The New York papers state, that on Saturday, 14th inst, snow fell to the north and east of that city to the depth of two feet.—We can't boast of quite so much here, but we would inform our North River friends, that we had all sorts of sleighing here Christmas, as well as some *turnovers.*

Storm.—The Eastern shores of Massachusetts have been visited by a most disastrous storm of wind, rain, and snow. All the Eastern papers contain most painful accounts of the shipwrecks, deaths, and destruction of property, on Saturday, the 14th instant. A writer from Gloucester, in the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, speaking of the effect of the storm in that vicinity, says:

"It is impossible to say, at present, precisely how many have perished, but all agree that the number cannot be less than *fifty.* The Northern shore of our harbor presents a scene that makes the very heart bleed—strewn as it is with the wrecks and cargoes of twenty or twenty-five vessels, and here and there with the lifeless and bleeding bodies of unfortunate mariners. Our whole community are in mourning, while sympathy and benevolence are actively alive to the wants of the surviving sufferers."

The Election of Speaker.—It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of Congress on the 16th inst. [that on th]at day, the Hon. ROBT. M. T. HUNTER, one of the Representatives from Virginia, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. We are highly gratified with this result. Mr. H. is said to possess all the requisite qualities for a [good] Speaker, and is withal, a republican of the pure Jeffersonian school, an original State Rights man of the most rigid stamp. Mr. H. said, in his address to the House, that he was the ardent friend of economy, retrenchment and reform, and for a strict construction of the Constitution. This election augurs well for the influence of correct principles in the House of Representatives. For the principles upon which Mr. Hunter stands "committed to the country," we refer the reader to the list of members on our first page.

Vardry McBee, of Greenville, formerly of Lincolnton in this State, has been elected President of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail-Road Company.

The Charleston Mercury says—"On the second day of the session of the Virginia Legislature, a bill passed its second reading in the House of Delegates to relieve the Banks from all the legal consequences of their late suspension of cash payments! What a farce is State legislation on the banks! The laws are suspended and repealed in their favor, and the reason given, is that these corporations have defied and trampled on the laws! Admirable logic! cut down the gibbets, destroy the prisons, abolish the courts of justice! They were all established when it was thought necessary to follow up the breach of laws by punishing the offender! Silly and barbarous notion! The true way is to repeal the law whenever it is violated."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"I hate the men who'll build their fame
On the ruins of another's name."

MESSRS EDITORS: I would like to know what the scribblers for your neighbor, the Federal Watchman, expect to gain by their constant attacks on our member of Congress, Mr. Fisher. He appears to be the burthen of all their labors, the subject of their day and night dreams. He certainly must be a great obstacle in the way of some of them. They perhaps think that if he was run down, they might rise on his downfall. Let them not deceive themselves. The people know them too well ever to trust them again.

The people may be deceived *once or twice,* but seldom the *third* time. These scribblers in the Watchman must think the people are greatly wanting in sense, not to see through their real motive. They think they can act as inconsistently as they please and still deceive.

At one time they cry out at Caucuses and hold them up to ridicule; at another they themselves engage in the same practise and then it is all right. They went *against Van Buren* because he was a Caucus Nominee; now they go *for Harrison* for the very same reason. In 1836, the Baltimore Convention was called a Humbug Caucus, but in 1839, the *Harrisburg Caucus* is termed a *National Convention.*

Col. Philo White, appointed by a few individuals in Salisbury, *mis-represented* the people of the 10th Congressional District, in the Baltimore Caucus; but, Dr. Burns, appointed by a less number of individuals in Raleigh, *represented* all the people of this District without regard to party, &c., in the *Harrisburg Caucus.* When Gen. Jackson was President, they made a great outcry against a military chieftain's being President. Now they are going for old Gen. Harrison, because he is a military chieftain.

Only the other day, they accused one of you of being an abolitionist, or rather from an abolition region;—now they are going to make a President to rule over the destinies of this country, who is not only a military chieftain, but an avowed abolitionist.

Under the patent term "Whig!" and by the aid of Caucuses, they think they can pull down, and build up, whom they please, and make Congressmen, Presidents, &c., at pleasure. But, Messrs. Editors, let them not deceive themselves. As cunning as they are, the people see through their designs, and will, in spite of dictation and scribbling, act as become freemen.

AN OBSERVER.

It appears from the New York Express, that within the last three weeks, over a million and a half of woolen goods have been re-shipped back to England. These shipments have been made for two reasons. First, they would not pay a profit, [illegible] has seized [illegible] the Collection of woollens that have been before imported. The difference to the revenue will be very great.

Poulson's Phila. Advertiser.

We stop the press, to announce, that on Friday, the 20th instant, the House of Representatives disposed of the New Jersey contested election, by deciding by a vote of 116 to 112, that the Whig members holding the Governor's certificate *should not* take their seats.—Several members on both sides absent from indisposition.

The Globe says, on Saturday, "the principle part of the day was occupied in an attempt, on the part of the leaders of the opposition, to expunge the rule requiring the vote in elections of the House to be *viva voce.*—The proposition was lost by a large majority. The rules were then adopted as they stood at the last session."

The House then proceeded to the election of its remaining officers, &c., when Mr. H. A. Garland, the former Clerk, was re-elected—for Garland, 118; Clark, 105; Mason, 8. R. Dorsey, re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

The President's Message was certainly submitted to Congress on Monday last, and therefore, we expect to have the pleasure of laying it before our readers next week.

The House was to elect a Public Printer on Monday.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 5th instant, by Isaac Ribelin, Esq., Mr. JACOB POOL to Miss MARTHA CAMEL.—All for the Rail-Road.

In this County, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Hall of Mocksville, the Rev. JAMES D. HALL, pastor of Thyatira (Presbyterian) Church, to Miss ELVIRA BRANDON.

In Burke County, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Thomas F. Davis, of this Town, Maj. ALEXANDER F. GASTON to Miss LORETTA MURPHY.

In this County, on the 12th instant, by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. LEONARD PARKS, of this County, to Miss MARY COX, of Davidson County.

In Davidson County, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. H. Thomas, Mr. SOLOMON MOCK to Miss ELIZA ELLER.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 6th instant, near Greensborough, a large sorrel horse, 15 or 16 hands high, with a white streak in his forehead, 15 years old next Spring, and has been docked. Said horse has been worked regular, consequently shows the marks of harness. Any information concerning said horse, directed to me at Lexington, N. Carolina, or to my house, 3 miles East of Lexington, will be thankfully received, and fairly compensated.

JACOB LOPP.

December 27, 1839. 4t.

NEW JEWELRY, &c

JOHN C. PALM[illegible] ... has another new sup[illegible] gold and silver [illegible]ver Watches,

...in English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Morus Multicaulis,

FRUIT TREES. &C.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth:) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C. CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestics;
10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anviles;
2 smiths' Bellows;

1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Maccabo Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Het Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screan wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 26, 1839.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON,

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

FOR SALE.

Any one wishing to [illegible] have the chance to pay the three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

B. AUSTIN, Agent.

Salisbury, July 5, 18[illegible] tf

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

June 7, 1839. tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Stirewalt's Mill, in Cabarrus, a new and fresh supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

The following articles are among the latest arrivals

1 700 lbs of Sugar,
1,600 do. Coffee,
3 hhds. Molasses,
50 bushels Salt,

Wines, Cogniac Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time. JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

May 1st, 1839. 29:1y

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

☞ Apply at this **Office.**

September 20, 1830. tf.

Twin Cotton Seed.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR

Rent,

THE STORE HOUSE formerly occupied by himself, situated in the very centre of business, immediately above Mr. Geo. W. Brown's store for one, two, or three years. Much might be said in favor of this stand, but the subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more than it possesses advantages both as to location and arrangement not inferior to any other in the place. KINCHEN ELLIOTT.

☞ Those who are indebted to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are respectfully, and urgently requested to call and make payment at the earliest possible day. K. E.

Salisbury, Dec. 20, 1839. 3t

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic,* or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, May 24th, 1839. tf

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED,

TO THE

Jail of Davidson County,

ON the 30th November last, a negro man, who calls his name

Jim;

he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout made, has a down look; had on a Kersia coat and pants, and cotton velvet vest: says he was purchased in Franklin County, N. C., by Dowtin & Yancy, and on his way South, was persuaded to leave his master, by some white man, who after some day or two, began to travel a different direction from what JIM expected; Jim therefore, left him, and immediately surrendered himself to a white man. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. WOMACK, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C., December 6, 1839. tf.

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I WILL Sell at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 1st day of January next, two likely negroes,

BEN AND GRACE

[illegible] Baden, dec'd. [illegible] made known on the day of Sale.

MESHACK PINKSTON, Commissioner.

November 29, 1839. ts.

BAGGING, ROPING, AND GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

50 lbs. Cotton Bagging, 42 to 44 inches,
30 coils Bale Rope,
30 kegs Nails,
40 bags Coffee,
18 hhds. Sugar,
1,000 lbs. Loaf do.
500 lbs. Spring Steel,
53 pr. Elliptic Springs,
500 lbs Blister Steel,
144 Bottles Tonic Mixture,
20 large Covering Hides,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
100 kegs White Lead,

by J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

NOTICE.

I WILL hire, at the Court House, in the town of Salisbury, on the 1st of January next, for the term of one year, from 15 to 20 Negroes, belonging to the Estate of W. C. Love, deceased.

Terms made known on the day of Hire.

R. W. LONG, Guardian.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. 3t

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

New Foundry.

I HAVE lately completed and put in operation a large Iron *foundry* at my mill on the South-Yadkin river (formerly Pearsons) in Davie county; where we are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as—the running works of cotton or woollen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, thrashing machines, wind mills, plumer blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pullies, drums, driving wheels, and, in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries. We are also prepared for *Turning* shafts, &c; and for finishing and fitting up all kinds of machinery in this line of business.

I have employed Jacob Waynesburg, formerly of Baltimore, a very skilful Machinist, to superintend and manage my establishment. Mr. Waynesburg has worked all his life in establishments of this kind, and is distinguished for his skill as a Machinist, and Mill-Wright. He will also make calculations for water-wheels, mill-gearing, &c.; and when the machinery is obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up. Our prices are those of similar establishments at the North.

☞ Orders addressed either to Jacob Waynesburg or myself at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, May 24, 1839. tf

New Bargains!

Mons. Roueche,

TAKES great pleasure, to inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has received direct from Charleston, S. C., a *fresh supply* of Fruits and Groceries,

—SUCH AS—

ORANGES,	FRESH CRACKERS,
LEMONS,	CHEESE,
RAISINS,	OYSTERS,
FIGS,	SARDINES,
FRESH HONEY,	HERRING,
	CORDIALS.

—ALSO—

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, all of the best qualities, and of the latest importation.

N. B. The above articles can be sold very low for *Cash.*

Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1839. tf.

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable lands in Lincoln County:

ONE TRACT

containing **302** acres, lying on the Catawba River six miles below Beattie's Ford.

A Tract of **132** acres adjoining the above.
A Tract of **288** acres adjoining the last.
A Tract known as the

CATAWBA SPRINGS,

containing **709** acres, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

The Subscriber having determined to sell, these lands may be had on very liberal terms, with a credit of one, two, and three years.

Any one desiring to purchase and wishing to examine any of the lands, will be shown them by applying to Dr. S. X. Johnson who resides in the neighborhood, and who will inform them of further particulars in relation to terms.

H. W. CONNOR.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 8, 1839. tf

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

DR. R. W. WHITINGTON.

HAVING located himself in the *Town of Salisbury,* offers his professional services to teh citizens of Rowan, and the adjoining counties.

He may be found at Col. Long's Hotel, where he is prepared to perform any and every

DENTAL OPERATION.

N. B. Examinations made without charge—materials and work warranted in all cases.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1839. tf.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS,

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. M. Bouchelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

[illegible] to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1829. tf.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

Warrants for sale here.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—*The universal estimation* in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phenix Bitters* are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interested considerations, that the Proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain.—The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriocism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phenix Bitters.* Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of Pills.

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE.*

It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners," when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that *Fever and Ague* is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *Life Medicines* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but, if persevered in, effect a *permanent cure*; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.*

For further particulars of the above medicine see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of pills.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the person, and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so lable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever and Ague, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be *positive and radical cure* of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the *Life Medicines* are the only medicines that will *thoroughly* effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older States, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last, to sink under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the *Fever and Ague.* Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado become a desert, and the word, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the *Life Medicines,* and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

Fever and Ague is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease, Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

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The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Agents for the same.

Salisbury, N. C., July 26, 1839.

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

REPORTER AND MORNING DAILY OMNIBUS.

FROM and after the 1st of December proximo, will be published in Washington city, a DAILY PAPER, under the above title; affording to the People at large, the first opportunity offered of obtaining from Washington a *complete* report of the many farcical doings transacted here, and to the citizens themselves, a never-failing fund of humor and amusement.

The character of the paper shall be *truly independent,* (not reckless,) in the most extended sense of the term: the editor being convinced that it is independence alone which can secure to the newspaper press, the proud station it should ever occupy, and that without it, can never subserve any useful end.

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